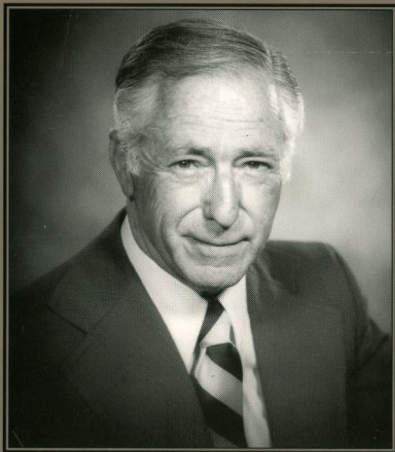


CHIROPRACTIC HISTORY



**The ARCHIVES and JOURNAL of the
ASSOCIATION for the HISTORY of CHIROPRACTIC**



PAUL SMALLIE, D.C., H.C.D.

A VISIONARY FOR A UNITED CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION

OTHER ARTICLES CONCERNING

**Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
Organized Medicine in Kansas
History of the Mental Impulse**

VOLUME 21/NUMBER 2

WINTER 2001

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CONTENTS

Notes From The Editor 3

Letters To The Editor 5

*Paul Smallie, D.C., H.C.D.: A Visionary for a United
Chiropractic Profession* 6
Brenda D. Escalante, D.C.

*Book Review: A History of Los Angeles College of
Chiropractic* 9
Abne M. Eisenberg, D.C., Ph.D.

Autonomics In And Out Of The Closet 13
Charles S. Masarsky, D.C.

Chiropractic in Latin America 17
Ronald Lee Firestone, M.S., D.C.

Hail to the Chiefs: Presidents and CEOs of the LACC .
..... 23
Lawrence Siordia, M.D., D.C.
Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

*Organized Medicine in Kansas: Tracing Medicine's
Development and Attitude Toward Irregular Practices
and Indirect Role in Public Science Education* 37
Timothy A. Mirtz, D.C.

*A History of the Mental Impulse: Theoretical
Construct or Scientific Reality?* 63
Simon Senzon, D.C.

Carl Schultz, M.D., D.O., D.C., LL.B. 1849 – 1935
..... 77
Brian Smith, D.C.

CARL SCHULTZ, M.D., D.O., D.C., LL.B. 1849 – 1935

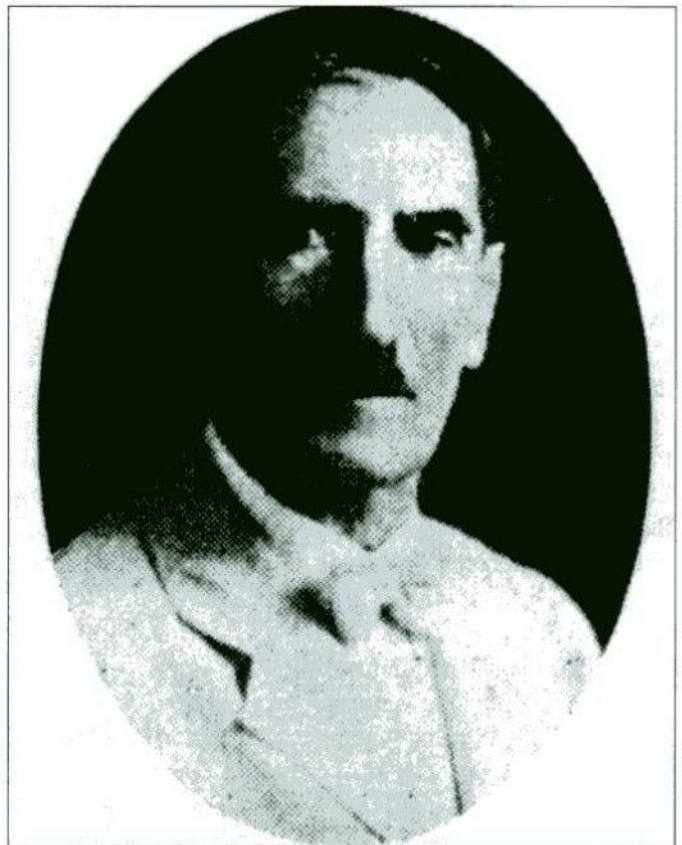
BRIAN SMITH, D.C.*

Carl Schultz, the “Father of Naturopathy in California,” was much more than that. Arriving in Los Angeles nearing, or at, fifty years of age, he spent the remaining thirty-five years of his life fighting for what he believed in. He was a strong believer in the right of people to choose their own type of health-care provider. He fought many battles in court and in the California legislature to acquire the mantle of legitimacy for those practicing outside of allopathic medicine. He was co-founder of the first incorporated chiropractic association in the State of California and, at his instigation, had introduced the first legislative attempt to create a California State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. He founded a naturopathic institute that would graduate hundreds of naturopaths and operate for almost the entire first half of the twentieth century. He published the naturopathic journal *Brain and Brawn*. He was also a treating physician, claiming medical, osteopathic and chiropractic doctorates.

Introduction

Carl Schultz was probably born in Greifswald, Germany, on 27 December 1849 or 1850, though governmental sources there have not been able to confirm this. Though he would claim a medical doctorate, he apparently did not attend the medical college at the University of Greifswald(1). In the early 1900s Carl claimed to have been a student at the University of Berlin for two years and the University of Leipzig for one. Carl became acquainted with, and intrigued by, the nature-cure. His nature-cure education allegedly consisted of “one year with Father Kneipp at Woesenshofen, Bavaria, and one year with professors Schrottelle and Priessnitz, who developed the science of hydropathy or water cure” and “one year travelling through the Scandinavian peninsula with the professor of Naturopathy” of the Royal University of Sweden after another year of formal study at the university (2). Complementing this extensive education were claims that he studied chemistry, homeopathy, hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, chromotherapy and orthopedic surgery. Benedict Lust (1872-1945) further stated that Carl “had the good fortune to study under Prof. N. von Ziemsen, the first physician and professor to put Hydropathy on a scientific basis” ([3], [4]).

These claims of Carl’s great education have not held



Dr. Carl Schultz, Father of Naturopathy in California, died 1935 (Source: Yearbook of the International Society of Neuropathy Physicians and of Emerson University Research Council, 1945 p. 6).

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up to scrutiny. The records of the University of Leipzig do not mention Carl as being a student between 1870 and



Benedict Lust, M.D., D.O., D.C., (1875-1925) Father of Naturopathy
(Source: Yearbook of the International Society of Neuropathy
Physicians and of Emerson University Research Council, 1945 p. 8).

1875 (5). Carl may have studied at Priessnitz's hydrotherapeutic institution in Gräfenburg, now in the Czech Republic. He did not study with Priessnitz, who died in 1852 when Carl was but an infant. Professor "Schrotte" has not been identified. A contemporary of Priessnitz's, Johann Schroth (1798-1856) was located in Lindeweise, a few miles from Gräfenburg. Conceivably this is the person referred to; however, Carl did not study with him either, unless he did so as a very young child. Carl could have studied with Johann's son and successor, Emanuel Schroth. Carl adopted the title M.D. but it is not clear what his medical education was.

At this time, the nature-cure as promoted by such luminaries as Vincent Priessnitz, Sebastian Kneipp and Heinrich Lahmann was at its zenith in Germany. In fact, Heinrich Lahmann did study medicine at the University of Greifswald. Nature-cure doctors incorporated, to varying degrees, the use of diet, exercise, herbs, sun, air and clay with the water-cure. This cure, developed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, utilized water at various temperatures and in various forms such as wraps, compresses, and showers, to cleanse the body of impurities and restore health. Not isolated to Germany,

nature-cure practices appeared in Manhattan as early as 1833 with the opening of the Graham Boardinghouse. Sylvester Graham, of cracker fame, lectured widely on the connection between diet and disease. He advocated abstinence from alcohol, tobacco, coffee and tea. He railed against the dangers of refined flour and "marketplace milk" which had chalk, plaster of Paris and molasses added to make it palatable. The boardinghouse utilized cold water baths and a vegetarian diet in Graham's program. The *Water Cure Journal* was published in New York City, starting in the 1840s (6). Once homeopathy was added to the mix, the practice of "naturopathy" was born in New York in 1896, the child of Benedict Lust (1872-1945) (7).

Carl apparently favored the teachings of the nature-cure doctors Sebastian Kneipp and Friedrich Eduard Bilz. Father Sebastian Kneipp (1824-1897) advocated the use of water in the form of "wraps, compresses, packs, baths and steamings, but his major contribution to hydrotherapy was his discovery of the healing power of the cold gush or pour" (8). The "cold gush" was a short duration application of cold water to a small part of the body. He also advocated the use of herbal remedies. In his opinion, disease was caused by toxins in the blood or by imperfect circulation. Kneipp was extremely successful, and many "Kneipp societies" were formed to promote his methods both in Germany and the United States. The Sebastian Kneipp School and the Sebastian Kneipp Academy, both in Bad Wörishofen, Germany, still teach his methods. The Kneipp Physicians Union has over one thousand members while the International Kneipp Confederation has more than a quarter million members. Carl's other mentor, F.E. Bilz (1842-1922) conducted a sanitarium in the small town of Radebeul near Dresden. The specific contribution he made to the nature-cure movement is unclear, but his book *The Natural Method of Healing: A New and Complete Guide to Health* (1898) is considered to be one of the best of its kind (9).

It has been said that Carl was very successful in Germany but that he lost his wife and his fortune there. Carl supposedly left Germany for the United States in the mid-1880s, though this author has not been able to locate him in any passenger ship immigration lists of this time period. He may have taken his education and put it to use in Texas and South Carolina as alleged by some biographers but this author has not factually confirmed this (10). Carl does appear as a widower in Asheville, North Carolina, at the end of the 1890s as a dyer, cleaner and furrier ([11], [12]). This does raise questions about the veracity of claims of his great level of education and success in his field.

Just how and when Carl became a proponent of Lust's "naturopathy" is not known.

Los Angeles

In 1900, Carl packed up and moved west to Los Angeles. There can be no question of Carl's drive to establish himself as a force to be reckoned with in the health-care arena, both professionally and politically. Los Angeles was a frontier town with a plethora of health-care providers of every description. The political scene was legendary in its corrupt activities, and the government of the city was up for grabs to the highest bidder. One of these bidders was the Los Angeles County Medical Association that established highly questionable ties with the District Attorney's office in an effort to eliminate professional competition ([13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18]).

Carl opened his "physician" offices at 417 West Fifth Street in downtown Los Angeles (19). He immediately made contact with like-minded practitioners in the area. In 1901 he was instrumental in the formation of the Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California (hereinafter the Association) and served as its secretary for six years. Other founding members included W.J. Haney, Henry J. Gross, Peter Olson, and S.F. Grover (20).

All were naturopaths and most would claim chiropractic credentials in later years. This Association awarded a doctorate in naturopathy to graduates of its institute. The earliest known graduates were Elias H. Grove and Wenzl Riedl, who received their diplomas on 1 March 1902 (21). The school was first named, simply, The Naturopathic Institute ([22], [23], [24]).

Soon after Carl took up residence in the "City of Angels," one of D.D. Palmer's 1901 graduates, Thomas H. Storey, D.O., D.C., arrived in town under rather mysterious circumstances. Perhaps the first chiropractor in California, Dr. Storey graduated with a diploma to "practice and teach" chiropractic. On the heels of Dr. Storey, D.D. Palmer soon appeared, concerned for the health and welfare of his student. It is known that D.D. stayed in Southern California from June 1902 until November 1903 at least (25).

It would be nice to be able to state that Carl studied with D.D.; but, at this time, it is not possible to do so. That Carl knew of and associated with Thomas has been well documented and will be discussed subsequently.

Carl, possibly anticipating the future need for legal expertise, studied law. On 20 October 1903, Carl was admitted to the California State Bar (26). This credential, perhaps above all others claimed and earned, would serve

The State Board of Examiners of the Naturopathic Physicians of California

This Certifies that Wenzl Riedl has passed the required examination
in all branches of **Naturopathic Therapeutics** and that the Board of Examiners here-with in consideration
of the applicant's qualifications and by the authority vested in us by The State of California confer upon
Wenzl Riedl the degree of

Doctor of Naturopathy

(With all the privileges, rights, and advantages thereunto belonging.)

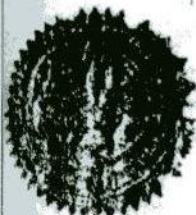
Witnessed and dated, this 1st day of March A.D. 1902.

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

Diploma of Wenzl
Riedl, 2 March 1904
(California State
Archives,
Sacramento).

Recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of California, 20th day of April, A.D. 1917.



him well. He had a son, Carl, Jr., who would follow law and briefly live with Carl (27).

Around 1903, Carl married Ellen Greenwood, an immigrant from England. She would become an active figure in the naturopathic profession for years to come.

Carl started agitating for protection from prosecution by the authorities, first at the level of the Los Angeles City Council:

City Committee of Los Angeles, Cal.:

At the last meeting, May 18th, 1904, I was instructed to write you, asking that a Board of Examiners, appointed by our Association, be recognized by your body; and that all persons who practice Massage, Hydropathy, Electric-Massage, etc., etc. must come before our Board of Examiners, to prove their moral character, ability and knowledge of such profession. We have organized for the good of the City and the Public in general. We shall ask for letters of incorporation, and we also shall go before the Legislature at the next session and ask to be legalized. The W.C.T.U. and a great many other people support us. We hope that your Honorable Body will pass an ordinance requiring such persons practicing, or pretending to practice any of the aforesaid professions to pass an examination before our board of examiners. Our organization is composed of Physicians of all schools, scientific Masseurs and graduates of Electric Therapeutic colleges.

Dr Carl Schultz, Sec'y., Nat. Phys. D.O., M.E. (28).

It is noteworthy that Carl did not append the *M.D.* or *D.C.* to his name at this time. It is not known where his osteopathic credentials came from while the *M.E.* was the abbreviation for Master of Electricity. The city council declined to take any action, which spurred Carl on to higher goals, statewide recognition, and protection from the medical men.

A meeting at Carl's office on 27 June 1904 resulted in Articles of Incorporation for the Association of Naturopaths of California being filed on 4 August 1904. The first board of directors consisted of Dr. Carl Schultz, W.J. Haney, Mary J. Lightner, John Harriman and Peter Olson, all of Los Angeles. The purpose of the corporation

was

Fundamentally to seek, teach and embody truth, principally to study Nature, mind and man and ultimately to enable the individual human being; to bring within reach the highest possible attainments, consistent with his inborn qualities, tendencies and desires; to interpret Nature, to unfold humanity and to teach "Naturopathy" in its theoretical and practical modes of restoring and maintaining Health; to raise the standard of qualification, to increase the proficiency of its members, to promote the science of "Naturopathic Therapeutics" and for the interchange and discussion of matters of mutual interest and to give the Members legal protection. The "Materia Medica" shall consist of Light, Air, Water, Clay, Heat, besides; Exercise, Rest, Non-stimulating Diet, Herbs, Electricity, Massage, Swedish Movements, Suggestive Therapeutics, Chiro-Practic, Magnetism, Physical and Mental Culture etc. etc. The Board of Examiners shall Examine all applicants for active Membership, all Members who shall have passed a satisfactory Examination before that board, may be issued a Diploma, conferring the degree of Doctor of Naturopathy upon them, such Diploma shall be signed by the Members of the Board, President and Secretary (29).

The president was William J. Haney, while Carl assumed the role of secretary as he had in the earlier Association.

One of the first acts was to issue naturopathic diplomas on 15 August 1904 to Carl Schultz, Harry D. Reynard, Peter Olson, Ellen Schultz, William J. Haney, Henry Gross, and Thomas H. Storey. In an effort to prevent the members from signing their own diplomas, a sort of round-robin occurred. Carl signed himself as "Carl Schultz, M.D., N.D., D.C., M.E., Secretary" on all diplomas, but his own. On it, his wife Ellen signed as secretary. Thomas Storey is a more likely candidate as the source of Carl's D.C. degree than is D.D. Palmer. A type of exchange perhaps, in which Thomas obtained his *N.D.* credential. Of the others, William Haney, Henry Gross and Harry D. Reynard also appended *D.C.* to their names ([30], [31]).

Harry Reynard is remembered as one of D.D. Palmer's students in Santa Barbara, California, in 1903 and one of the founders of the Pacific Chiropractic College, also known as Oakland Chiropractic College, in June 1904. An early historian, George Gillespie, incorrectly stated that the board of directors of this college formed the naturopathic board with Carl and Ellen Schultz. Carl and his wife apparently did teach naturopathy at the college in later years (32).

Licensure

During this period of professional regulation, most, if not all of the various professional associations maintained a Board of Examiners charged with qualifying applicants. The reasons behind this were not, as often touted, for public safety, but for turf protection as indicated in a 1982 report commissioned by the California State Board of Medical Examiners (BME). This report indicates that in the early days of licensure, medical associations were "virtually indistinguishable" from state licensing agencies. According to the report, "in California, the medical association still plays a significant role..." According to Medical Board staff

[T]he foremost advocates of licensure have been the members of health professions themselves, not the citizens they serve...While the professional associations used public protection to justify the need for licensure, the more immediate motivations appear to have been gaining control of health care delivery, eliminating competition, restricting supply, acquiring the mantle of orthodoxy and assuring desirable levels of reimbursement (33).

In 1905 the BME consisted of nine members: five from the Medical Society of the State of California; two from the California State Homeopathic Medical Society; and two from the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California (34). A second regulatory agency, a five-member State Board of Osteopathic Examiners (BOE) appointed by the Osteopathic Association of the State of California, had been in existence since 1901 (35).

While the BOE issued licenses to practice osteopathy, the BME was charged with issuing certificates to practice medicine and surgery. The practice of medicine included magnetism, electricity, surgery, prescription of drugs and all who "profess to be .. engaged as doctors .. in the treatment of disease, injury,

or deformity of human beings." All others, including naturopaths and chiropractors, were not eligible for licensure and, therefore, were liable to be prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license.

The First Attempt, Part One

On 18 January 1905, "An Act To Insure The Better Education Of Practitioners Of Naturopathy, And To Regulate The Practice Of Naturopathy In The State Of California, Providing Penalties For The Violation Hereof" was introduced by Assemblyman Philip A. Stanton (36). This bill, AB 528, called for a five-member board of naturopathic examiners, appointed by the "Association of Naturopaths." This board had the power to license anyone who agreed to be examined in "[A]natomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, gynecology, obstetrics, knifeless or orthopedic surgery, hydropathy, electricity, massage, chiro-practice, medical gymnastics, chromopathy, and suggestive therapeutics..." and anyone who presented a diploma from "any reputable college." Licensure through a two-year apprenticeship was allowed in lieu of college. Anyone practicing naturopathy previous to the passage of the Act would be automatically licensed. Naturopathy was defined as the performance of, for any type of remuneration, "knifeless or orthopedic surgery, chiro-practice, prescribe herbs, practice medical electricity, medical gymnastics, suggestive therapeutics, hydropathy, or treats diseases by massage, or professes to be a scientific masseur..." The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine a week later and returned with a "Do pass" recommendation a month after that. The bill was left "On File" and no action was taken. It is unclear what political machinations occurred, but it may be inferred from subsequent activity that the BME was probably opposed to it. The records of the BME before 1906, which were housed in San Francisco, are not readily available and, in fact, may have been destroyed by the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

D.D. Palmer took interest in the California happenings:

In Southern California, the Naturopath includes under the head of Materia Medica: 'That branch of medical science which treats of herbs, electricity, magnetism, massage, physical and mental culture.'

Webster defines Materia Medica as a general term used for all substances used as curative agents in medicine. Dunglison says of Materia Medica:

NATUROPATHIC
Institute and Sanatorium of California
558-560 South Hope St. Los Angeles
(Incorporated)
Mata 3225, F 7345

The Sanatorium is centrally located two blocks from Central Park, on a quiet street. The rooms are sunny, steam heated and comfortably furnished. The treatment rooms are open to outside patients. All acute and chronic diseases are treated. Electric Light, Hot Air, Vapor, Sun, Electric, Herbal, Needle, Sitz, Friction and Shower Baths, as well as Massage, Swedish and other movements. Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Orthopedic Surgery and all Hydropathic treatments are given.

Source: Los Angeles City Directory, 1914.

‘That branch of medical science which treats of drugs and the physiological phenomena produced by them in the human economy.’

It looks to us as tho the Naturopaths had borrowed a term from the Medical School which they have no right to use, a term that does not cover the above remedies, except that of herbs. To use those suitable as an article of diet, would be all right, but under the head of Materia Medica, would be to use drugs as a medicine (37).

The Naturopathic Institute And Sanitorium

On 10 October 1905 the Articles of Incorporation were filed for the Naturopathic Institute and Sanitorium (hereinafter the Institute). The board of directors was composed of Drs. Carl and Ellen Schultz, president and secretary-treasurer respectively; Harold Greenwood, Lavinia Greenwood, and G.W. Schroeder. The purpose was

To lease, buy or build suitable premises in Los Angeles, California, and elsewhere, for the purposes of healing the sick by “Naturopathic Therapeutics” as used by Naturopathic physicians, to teach Naturopathic Therapeutics, to buy and sell such books, testaments, herbs,

remedies, and other articles as are bought, sold, and used by such institutions and individuals. To give to the students, after a course of instruction in Naturopathic Therapeutics:

The degree of N.D. (Doctor of Naturopathy)

The degree of M.E. (Master of Electricity)

The degree of D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy)

The degree of D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic)

The degree of O.S. (Orthopedic Surgeon)

And such other degrees as the faculty grant to students.

To train nurses and masseurs (38).

Meanwhile, the Association continued to function as a separate entity with Carl as secretary or president and issued diplomas for a doctor of naturopathy as well. The Institute would continue to function for many years though the quality of the education would be called into question. No course description has been found to give any idea of the content.

The Institute would locate at 556-560 South Hope Street in Los Angeles for a number of years. In city directories, advertisements appeared on a regular basis. The Institute was listed under the *Hospitals* and

Naturopathy sections, and Carl listed himself under *Physicians and Surgeons* ([39], [40], [41], [42], [43], [44]).

A brief attempt will be made to explain one area of ambiguity. As incorporated, the word used was *sanatorium* while some advertisements used *sanatorium*. *Sanitorium* has not been found in medical dictionaries, but "*sanatorium*" and "*sanitarium*" have. A *sanatorium*, derived from the Latin word *sanatum* meaning "to make healthy," is "an establishment for the treatment of sick persons, particularly applied to the open-air treatment of tuberculosis patients." A *sanitarium* is "an institution for the promotion of health," originally used by the Seventh Day Adventists at Battle Creek, Michigan, to distinguish their facility from a *sanatorium*. This word is derived from the Latin *sanitas*, meaning "health." Ironically, *sanitarium*, the version not used by Carl, is the correct one ([45], [46]).

The First Attempt, Part Two

The legislature convened every two years in California, and at the next session in 1907, Carl was again in Sacramento, lobbying for licensure. Almost identical to AB 528 of 1905, AB 367 was introduced on 18 January 1907 by Assemblyman Peter J. Kelly of San Francisco (47). The term *psychology* was added both to the subjects requiring examination as well as the definition of what constituted the practice of naturopathy. One other change was that appointments to the board would have to obtain the governor's approval. This bill was referred to the same committee as the first, but remained there with no action. Years later the *Naturopath and Herald of Health* reported this bill passing "both houses unanimously" only to be vetoed by Governor Pardee, an eyes, ears, nose and throat specialist (48). The genesis of this rather hopeful flight of fancy is unknown as the author was none other than Henry Gross, one of the founding members of the naturopathic association. He further states that this allowed for the legal practice of naturopathy if one registered with the county clerk's office, a dubious assertion at best.

Possibly anticipating defeat, Carl decided on another strategy. On 18 February in Oakland, California, Carl and William J. Haney, both from the Los Angeles based Association; Harry D. Reynard, at this time head of the Oakland Chiropractic College; W.F. Booth of Crockett, California, and E.F. Booth of Sacramento, California, met together to further their cause. There they wrote the Articles of Incorporation for the Association of Chiropractors that would be filed one week later. Carl was president and Dr. Reynard was the secretary. The purpose was "to insure the better education of

practitioners of Chiropractic and to regulate the practice thereof in the State of California" (49).

Armed with these Articles, Carl approached Senator Rambo who introduced SB 846 on 21 February 1907. This was "An Act To Insure The Better Education Of Practitioners Of Chiropractic, And To Regulate The Practice Thereof In The State Of California, Providing Penalties For The Violation Of The Same" (50). Similar to the failed naturopathic bills, SB 846 would establish a five- member Board of Chiropractic Examiners (BCE) appointed by the Association of Chiropractors and approved by the governor. License would be issued for the first six months to anyone holding a diploma from a "recognized" chiropractic college, anyone who was practicing chiropractic already, and anyone who passed an examination in "[a]natomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, hydropathy, pathology, diagnosis, symptomatology, physical culture and chiropractic techniques." After that, applicants would have to be graduates of a twenty month course of study in a college of chiropractic covering all the subjects to be examined in. The inclusion of both naturopathic techniques (hydropathy) and what some would consider medical subjects (pathology and diagnosis) may have been done in an effort to appease the BME as well as mollify the naturopaths. Section 13 of this bill stated that "The science of removing the cause of disease in the human body by adjustment, commonly known as chiropractic, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery, or osteopathy." Licentiates would be allowed to report and certify births and deaths and be subject to all regulations regarding the control of contagious diseases. This bill, likewise, languished in the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine and was not heard of again (51).

This piece of legislation is interesting in several respects. It represents the first attempt to establish a Board of Chiropractic Examiners and the beginning of a fifteen-year struggle for legal recognition in California. It defines *chiropractic* as "the science of removing the cause of disease in the human body by adjustment" a somewhat vague definition. This *adjustment* could be interpreted to mean adjustment of any of the three causes of subluxation: "traumatism, poison, and auto-suggestion," currently described as physical, chemical, and mental (52). At the same time, the education requirement of twenty months was far in excess of the Palmer School's course of nine months, and the course content was in conflict with leaders of limited-scope chiropractic. There does not seem to have been any significant limited-scope chiropractic force in California at this time. The arrival of T.F. Ratledge, the mouthpiece

of limited-scope practitioners, was three years away. Though this, like the naturopathic bill, died in committee, there was a desire to address the inequities in the law. The year before, the Osteopathic Act of 1901 had been declared unconstitutional by a Los Angeles County Superior Court judge for failing to specify the requirements for an osteopathic education. The osteopaths were lobbying for recognition, too (53).

A New Medical Practice Act

The BME, either under coercion from the legislature or acting out of self-interest, negotiated a new medical practice act (MPA) that was approved on 14 March 1907. Besides being authorized to issue certificates to practice medicine and surgery, the BME also issued certificates to practice osteopathy and to "practice any other system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted ..." (54). The reorganized BME now contained eleven members, adding two from the Osteopathic Association of California recommendations to the pre-existing nine. The allopaths held five positions, the eclectics, two, and the homeopaths, two. To maintain their power, the allopaths requested, and obtained, a requirement of a seven-member majority. Every vote before the BME would require at least one allopathic vote to pass.

For the first time, the BME appointees were not the exclusive prerogative of the various medical and osteopathic associations, but had to have the approval of the governor.

The requirement to obtain a certificate under the "any other" category included, in lieu of a diploma from a legally chartered medical school, a diploma from a legally chartered college in the system or mode of treatment the applicant intended to follow. The exact wording of the section created a situation by which the BME could deny all certificates under this category. A qualification of the medical school diploma was that the granting institution must meet the guidelines established by the Association of American Medical Colleges. The interpretation of the new Act favored by the BME was that this qualification applied to all required diplomas, whether medical, osteopathic or any other category. As no schools, other than medical schools, met these standards, no applicant met the requirement. A legal challenge to the constitutionality of this clause would eventually end up as the first chiropractic case heard before the California Supreme Court (55). An examination in anatomy, histology, gynecology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry and toxicology, physiology, obstetrics, general diagnosis and hygiene was also required.

As testament to the power of the BME, only one candidate for examination between 1907 and 1912 has been identified as being neither a medical doctor nor an osteopath. Roy Millsap, naturopath, failed the exam on 15 December 1908 (56). Millsap would go on to be famous, as a landmark decision in *Millsap v. Alderson* would define the difference between naturopathy and medicine in California ([57], [58]).

A glimpse of the political machinations of this new MPA was given to us by Palmer School graduate, A.A. Erz, D.C., of San Francisco:

San Francisco, Cal. 20 May 1908
Dr. B.J. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa

Dear Dr: - It is time to enlighten the public on what chiropractic is. What we need is public lectures and newspaper articles to give full information on the question. I am the first Chiropractor who gave public lectures on our science in the State of California although we have had Chiros here since 1902.

When I returned from Davenport in 1906, an osteopath told me of the chiropractic bill before the legislature then in session. Strange to say, I could not ascertain anything about the bill from a certain chiropractor, although he belonged to the privileged clique who expected to get a license "on the side" as I later found out. It was amusing to see that ring burst after all. They were playing a sure game as they thought and no Palmer was going to get into this exclusive mutual admiration club. The leader, whom they all trusted, proved to be a false alarm and was only the tool of another leader who was keeper of the sack to which all "privileged ones" had to contribute. The MD's had their tempter approach the leader, inducing him to drop the amendment bill in favor of chiropractic, naturopathy, etc., under the promise that all those who had so far been in the association of the selected would get a license. That bait worked like a charm. But who could describe the sore faces of the fellows when the medical board to whom they applied for their licenses could not recollect

anything about that promised license. The "leader" was finally arrested for practicing medicine without a license, of course. He had already issued licenses and kept on offering them at so much a piece. A naturopathic doctor in San Francisco showed me his license for which he was to pay \$250.00 on the installment plan. When I informed him that it was a bogus license not worth the stamps it took to forward it from Los Angeles, he nearly dislocated his lower jaw. One of the PSC students one day called on a chiropractor and was then informed that the doctor was the lucky(?) possessor of a license which had cost him considerable though. Since then, other stories about the license have been told. The rest is silent. Did you ever get left? The sad story of these foolish chiropractors of California who got so badly fooled by their leaders is too foolish to be sad. Never mind boys, next time you will know better. Experience is the only good teacher whose lessons will last. Broad mindedness is far nobler and better paying after all. It is mean to be narrow minded and far from being humane and Christian. Selfishness is the poorest policy, take the lesson and be wise. Remember that it is not money alone that does the work, it takes brains too.

Sincerely Yours,

Dr. Pacificus (59).

Analyzing this letter, one must first note the date it was written and, knowing that the California Legislature was in session in odd number years only, Dr. Erz was, in all likelihood, referring to the 1907 session. Furthermore, who was the person referred to in this letter as the "leader"?

Carl is a likely candidate for this dubious honor. He lived in Los Angeles; he was, at times, the president of the Naturopathic Association, and he was arrested, charged with practicing medicine without a license on 28 November 1907.

After this legislative disaster, Carl appeared before the BME requesting protection from prosecution for

members of the Association of Naturopaths. This matter had apparently been addressed by the BME previously according to the minutes of 9 August 1907. The BME denied Carl's request (60).

Charged

On 28 November 1907, Carl was arrested for practicing medicine without a license (61). A Mrs. Sperling consulted with Carl about treating her husband Eugene at the sanitarium. Carl was careful to tell the Sperlings that he was not a physician, nor licensed as such. Carl consented and, without discussing the particulars of the case with Mr. Sperling, instituted a regimen of baths. Carl was represented by George Bennett. One interesting instruction to the jury was that the word *prescribe* included magnetism, electrical bath, and any "substance of animal, vegetable or mineral origin" meant to be used as a medicine. In the Los Angeles Police Court, on 8 May 1908, he was found guilty as charged and sentenced by Police Judge William Frederickson to pay a fine of one hundred dollars or serve sixty days in jail. The decision was appealed to the Los Angeles County Superior Court. The closing reply brief, submitted by George L. Sander and F.M. Panker, attorneys for Carl, presents several interesting points which are germane to more than the subject of this article:

Much stress has been laid upon the term "Diagnosis". The evidence shows defendant made his contract with Mrs. Sperling alone. No showing is made that defendant ever saw Mr. Sperling until that person went to defendant's place to board and receive baths. No diagnosis of any kind was shown, but even if one had been shown, it is obvious that the medical men have no copy-right monopoly on the use of that word. The judge of a Juvenile Court diagnoses the case of a delinquent child. The teacher diagnoses the difficulties of a backward pupil. The barber diagnoses the job of shaving his customer to see the inclination of the stubble growth of beard that he may not shave against the grain. The autoist examines his gas engine to ascertain what causes his engine to stop when it is expected to run. The farmer diagnoses soil to ascertain the reason for crop shortage or to

determine the best crops to plant. The lawyer diagnoses his client's case, and so on in ad infinitum, through the entire stretch of business affairs; even astronomers, observing an eccentricity in the movements of our planets, turned their telescopes in search of the new world Vulcan in their diagnoses of unexplained variance in planetary orbit. The word diagnosis belongs to the common people and not to the followers of any certain branch of one philosophic occupation of guessing or calculating the cause of disease and the possible modes of cure. Why should not the bathing attendant diagnose the condition of his customer to ascertain if he can stand a very cold or a very warm bath, the same as the barber does to ascertain if the skin of his customer's face is such as it may stand a close shave.

The medical act of 1907 briefly stated provides for the appointment of a State Medical Board of eleven members, who are selected from nominees named by the adherents or followers of certain schools of medicine mentioned in the act. These nominees and appointees need not be graduates of medical schools and need not be medical practitioners. The act does not require that the board of examiners shall be composed of men having any special knowledge in the practice of either medicine or surgery or that they shall have any knowledge concerning the same. From the reading of the act a steam boat engineer, a farmer or a merchant might be appointed on the board of examiners or the board might be made up of persons with vocations as varied as the men of an average jury panel. True they must take the oath of office and in so doing declare that they are licensed practitioners, etc. but it is a general rule that perjury cannot be grounded on the oath of office. "A promissory or official oath, i.e. one taken in qualifying for office, cannot, though false, be the subject of an indictment for perjury." Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 18, P.303. Hence such declaration in the oath is a nullity and

neither affects their standing as appointees nor endangers them to prosecution if such declaration be false; Moreover it is contended by defendant that the appointees of the present medical board from the osteopathic society were not and are not legal practitioners on account of the invalidity of the law commonly called the Osteopathic Act, see Stats. 1901, 113 Ch. XCIX.

The Board of Medical examiners may thus be made up of men from non-skilled vocations. For there is little doubt but that as the law stands a man knowing nothing of the science or practice of medicine might lawfully become a component part of our board of medical examiners. Whether or not such a condition is likely to occur has nothing to do with the legality of the act. It must be construed with a view that such might occur. Granting however, that such situation does not exist we still find this condition, to-wit: a law providing for the appointment of members from certain schools of medicine. That it is a compromise measure appears from the face of it. It seeks a truce between the warring schools named. It apparently presumes that these schools are practicing all the beneficial forms of treating the ills of humanity. It is within the memory of this generation that allopathy and Homeopathy bitterly fought each other, each claiming that within its tenets was the only rule for and road to health. As the act stands the State Board now claims the right to pass upon the qualifications of applicants who desire to practice other modes or methods of treating human ills. Confessedly not believing in such other modes and refusing to study or attempt to understand such other modes, they nevertheless profess to be able to give such an examination as practically tests the applicants fitness to practice such other modes or methods of treatment. The subjects upon which, according to the statute of 1907, the applicants must be examined, may or may not be

embraced in the preparation made by such applicant for practicing the, "other mode of treatment", and such mode of treatment may not call for any particular knowledge in all or in a part of the subject enumerated in the act of 1907, yet such applicant may not be examined except that he also qualify as versed in each of such subjects named in the act. All applicants must take the same examination and though all applicants pass the examination with perfect scores, only certain ones may practice medicine. And those certain ones may thereupon practice any other mode or system of healing the sick or afflicted. Whereas those others who have taken the same examination may not practice Allopathic, Homeopathic, Eclectic or Osteopathic modes of treatment but receive an inferior ranking; For the board may issue three forms of certificates and the Naturopath though skilled in all the learning of the Allopath may not practice Allopathic medicine. The applicant for license to practice Allopathic Medicine may practice any other mode or system of treatment upon passing the one examination required, but the applicant for some other mode or system of treatment may not on a like examination practice any thing, but the system he has declared he intends to practice. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Were the act constitutional on this point it would provide that when a man has once passed the examination he shall thereafter be competent to practice any mode of healing or treating the sick or afflicted that any other person who passed a like examination is permitted to practice. It will thus be observed that the act was drafted with the purpose of showing favoritism and that such purpose appears on the face of the act and the court under the well construed rule of statute interpretation may take judicial notice thereof. There is something radically wrong in a law that denies equal rights to persons equally skilled in the same learning and science. The examinations

require the Naturopath applicant to qualify in such subjects as gynecology, toxicology and pathology and yet his system or mode of treatment does not require a special knowledge of these branches of medical research.

The examining board knowing nothing of the training of naturopaths or the methods adopted by them, is required by the act of 1907 to give a practical examination to applicants desiring to practice naturopathy. A parallel case would be a board composed of steam engineers attempting to give an examination to applicants for electrical engineering or gas motor engineering licenses and trying to make the examination a practical one. Obviously not knowing the subjects for examination they could not give a practical examination. To make the parallel complete; Suppose the subjects named for examination were coal burning furnaces, oil burners, flues, steam pressure, exhaust and boilers. The fallacy of such an examination as a test for electrical or gas motor engineers is too apparent to require further demonstration. No naturopaths have tried to take the examinations given by the State Board of Medical examiners. They are as completely shut out as would be electrical or gas motor engineers, if a Board of Steam engineers should give or attempt to give examinations on the enumerated subjects, as a practical test of the qualifications of applicants for such other branches of engineering. It would be difficult to hold as constitutional such an engineering law when applied to the cases illustrated.

The Christian Science doctor instructs his patient to believe that a certain state or condition of mind when attained will cure disease, all for a monetary consideration which furnishes the practitioner with his income. It is well known that the condition of a patient's mind has a tremendous effect on disease. It is said that Grief entering Bagdad after the ravages of a pestilence

met Plague coming out and charged Plague with the death of unnumbered thousands; Plague answered the charge by saying, "I slew but one-third of the dead, - the other two-thirds died of fright." If the health of the community is not affected by christian science it is a humbug. If health is affected by christian science treatment, then the christian science practitioner should not be exempt from the provisions of the act. The naturopath induces his customers to live a simple life, bathe often and eat plain foods. There is no trifling with the most vital organ of the human being, the mind. He does not believe in drugs, but pins his faith to cleanliness, pure air, sunshine, exercise, simple diet and the contemplation of noble thoughts and lofty ideals and trusts to the processes of nature to restore health. If the naturopaths should add prayer to his system of treatment, then under the act of 1907 he would not be liable for prosecution. Hence the prayer part of the treatment takes the naturopath out of reach of the law. The christian science practitioner can diagnose, advise, treat and administer to the needs of the afflicted and sick simply because he has prayers in his methods of treatment. He does not profess to have and neither is he credited with having the skill or knowledge of a naturopath, yet is exempt from the provisions of the law. Such a condition of affairs is unjust. One man denied a right which is accorded another under like circumstances. The defendant, for the reasons given, claims that the act is unconstitutional as discriminating and making a classification not founded on natural or constitutional lines.... It would seem from the reading of the act that the real intent is not so much to protect the public as it is to protect the schools of medicine enumerated in the act.

To extend the scope of the act of 1907 to the length demanded by the medical association would result in throttling completely all attempts to

promote scientific treatment of the various ailments of the human body along any other lines than those adopted by the medical societies named in the act. No law can be held constitutional which attempts to retard the progress of scientific treatment of disease and affliction along new lines and which would arrest the development of systems not yet recognized by the medical schools named. The act is so framed that it is made a penal offense to develop any new mode of treatment no matter how sane and sensible that may be. Fifty years ago yellow fever patients were denied ice and cold water, To-day ice and ice water are among the principal remedies used to combat the deadly "Yellow Jack". But the medical profession fought the introduction of such practices vigorously. Florence Nightingale had the same experience in her battle to secure for her patients fresh night air. The present medical profession have no right to claim the monopoly of all knowledge of the best methods of treating sickness and affliction. "Bloodless surgery" was a by-word or reproach among medical men until it became popular because Lolita Armour was cured by the famous Viennese surgeon. The Royal University of the Scandinavians are now teaching naturopathy.... (62).

The Superior Court judge reversed the police court verdict on 1 March 1909. In that judge's opinion, *medicine* is defined by the act of 1907 as those subjects required for examination and, as recommending baths is not included, it is not medicine; therefore, Carl could not have been guilty of practicing medicine. He indicates that perhaps Carl was guilty of "practicing some of mode" without a license, but that was not what he was charged with.

Success

Back in Sacramento at the next legislative session, Carl kept busy, drawing "up at least 12 different bills" (63). Spending the first quarter of the year lobbying finally paid off when the MPA was amended, on 19 March 1909, to recognize those naturopaths holding

diplomas issued by the Association. This amendment opened a six-month window in which those holding diplomas from the Association could have them endorsed by the BME.

On 7 April 1909 the BME endorsed sixty-one diplomas in San Francisco, including one for Charles Cale, founder of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, who received his Doctor of Naturopathy on 1 March 1909. The records of the BME contain a complete list of the holders of endorsed diplomas as well as membership lists of the Association.

Almost immediately trouble ensued. E.W. DeMortimer of San Diego, a holder of an endorsed diploma, wrote a letter to Charles W. Tisdale, secretary of the BME, stating that Drs. Haney and Schultz were refusing to return his endorsed diploma to him unless he paid a three hundred dollar fee to help mitigate the costs incurred by the Association. Senator Leroy A. Wright, who had worked with Carl on the passage of the amendment, wrote to the BME on behalf of Dr. DeMortimer stating that this put the "Association in a very compromising position, ..." and "I am particularly surprised that Dr. Schultz should lend himself to this seeming attempt to hold Dr. DeMortimer up for a sum of money to pay for alleged legislative expenses" (64). The BME rightfully stated that they were powerless to do anything but did see fit to use this situation to their benefit in the future.

At their August 1909 meeting the BME endorsed an additional 44 diplomas, bringing the total to 105. The six-month window closed in September 1909. "The regular medical board usurped control of the new naturopathic board and refused to issue any more licenses six months after passage of the bill," reported Dr. Arthur Schramm in 1945 (65). In fact, the bill mandated a six-month period. It is unknown why Carl would settle for this limitation. In 1931 the BME would maintain that

A large percentage of the Naturopaths licensed by special act of legislature in 1909 immediately assumed the right of unlimited practice and a large proportion obtained Federal permits to prescribe narcotics; ... (66).

The "Federal permits" mentioned refer to those requiring registration by the collector of Internal Revenue under the Harrison Act of 1914. This Act, effective 1 March 1915, required registration for "physicians, dentists and veterinarian surgeons" originally, but was modified in 1919, adding the phrase

"and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away or administer" narcotics ([67], [68]). It will probably never be known just how many of the 105 licensed naturopaths actually did obtain this permit as the records of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and its successor, the Narcotic Division of the Bureau of Prohibition, are fragmentary, at best (69). One must not overlook the fact that the substances in question were virtually all herbal derivatives and could arguably be considered within the realm of naturopathy. The derivatives of the poppy plant -- opium, morphine, heroin and codeine -- were all standard therapies, especially in the treatment of respiratory diseases, at the time. The disastrous influenza epidemic of 1918 was followed by milder epidemics in 1926 and 1928. The desire to limit dispensing one appropriate treatment to those within the medical profession must not be underestimated (70).

The next couple years were relatively quiet. An article in Benedict Lust's March 1910 issue of *The Naturopath and Herald of Health* carried a descriptive article on the Institute. This same issue has an advertisement for Carl's "Naturopathic College of California," the only instance this author has found this name used (71). At least two other naturopathic institutions were operating in Los Angeles at this time: Gossman's Hygienic Institute at 1012 South Grand and Dr. Peter Olson's Swedish Institute at 945 West Seventh (72). A legislative attempt to establish a Board of



Dr. Arthur Schramm
President of Emerson University Research Council
(Source: Yearbook of the International Society of Neuropathy Physicians and of Emerson University Research Council, 1945 p. 6).

Examiners in Mechano-Therapy failed. SB 760, introduced by Senator Thomas Finn of San Francisco on 2 February 1911, would establish the California Association of Mechanotherapists, Naturopathic Physicians and Orthopedic Surgeons, Incorporated as the appointing agency for the five-member Board. Amended a number of times, the bill died in the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine. It is not known if Carl was involved in this endeavor (73).

In contrast, 1912 was an active one. Carl launched the Naturopathic Publishing Company by that year. *Brain and Brawn* was the name of the publication. The company was located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, 130 South Broadway, Room 508 in Los Angeles. It appears to have operated for approximately six years. It is not known if any issues of the publication are extant. It was also around this time that Carl separated from his wife, moved into Hollywood and may have withdrawn from the Institute. Ellen remained living at the Institute and fulfilling her duties as its secretary-treasurer. Dr. George Abbott became secretary of the Association while Carl continued as its president (74).

Returning to Sacramento in the beginning of 1913, Carl lobbied for the passage of a new MPA. Under his proposal, AB 731, three certificates would be issued -- one for physicians and surgeons, one for osteopaths and naturopaths, and a third for all other categories. All three certificates would require four thousand hours education. *Naturopathy* was defined as "all natural methods of aiding nature to restore normal conditions to the body such as diet, exercise, rest, hydropathy, massage, spinal manipulation, electricity, mental suggestion, osteopathy, chiropractic, spondylotherapy, mechanotherapy, psychotherapy, radiotherapy" (75). This bill stalled in the Committee on Medical and Dental Laws. A new MPA did go into effect in 1913 though. The new BME consisted of ten members, all who had previously held licenses under any previous MPA, theoretically opening the door to naturopaths. The state professional associations lost the power of submitting names to the governor for BME member appointments. The upshot of this was to have a board composed of allopaths only. Only two certificates were authorized -- one for physicians and surgeons requiring forty-eight hundred hours of instruction, and one for drugless practitioners (D.P.) requiring twenty-four hundred hours, which were subsequently reduced to four thousand and two thousand hours, respectively. It mandated two hundred sixty hours instruction in "Manipulative and mechanical therapy" along with the basic sciences, pathology, diagnosis, obstetrics and gynecology for D.P.s. It allowed D.P.s the right to sever the umbilical cord ([76], [77]). This session also saw the

entrance of T.F. Ratledge on the legislative scene when he attempted to establish a separate BCE with SB 430. That the afore-mentioned Association of Chiropractors, Incorporated was still functioning is found in the "grandfather" licensing clause which granted licenses to holders of unrevoked certificates of the Board of Examiners of that Association or the Board of Examiners of the newly incorporated Federated Chiropractors of California (78).

Meanwhile, the Institute was undergoing major changes. August Greth, M.D., took over as president and moved its operation to 748 West Seventh, advertising "Latest naturo Therapeutic and Scientific methods used" (79). The "Report of the College Investigation Committee" of the BME reported that "In reply to the outline submitted, President Schultz stated that the school was being reorganized at the present time; that they now had no students and promised that a report would be forwarded to the Board in due time" (80).

The Association petitioned the BME to establish a "badge" to be worn by all BME licentiates, to assist the public in identifying "legitimate practitioners" and to "fill the treasury" (81). Nothing more is heard of this proposal. At the annual meeting of the Association, held on 11 October 1913, Carl was once again elected president. Other officers included Dr. August Greth, secretary; Dr. Henry Gross, treasurer; Dr. Peter Olson, financial secretary; Dr. Frank Wilson, first vice-president; Dr. F. W. Binfors, second vice-president; Dr. Charles White, third vice-president; Dr. Harry Reynard, fourth vice-president; Dr. A.O. Lindstrom, fifth vice-president; and Dr. Margaret Goetler, sixth vice-president (82).

At the Association's meeting in Los Angeles, Carl presented a paper, "Hydrotherapy or Water Cure," which gives us some insight into his treatment methods. Scholarly written, the presentation belittled physicians who thought "it beneath their dignity to use water. As if anything that will help a patient could be beneath the dignity of any physician, no matter what his name or school may be." He stated that hydrotherapy is taught in every European university and most have "independent chairs of hydrotherapy" established (83). He credits Professor Wilhelm Winternitz of Vienna with convincing "the profession that hydrotherapy was a most powerful healing agent in the hands of a well trained and honest physician" (84). He continues with a detailed description of the anatomy and physiology of the skin and the physical properties of water. Research findings on the effects of hydrotherapy on circulation and the composition of blood, lymph movement, respiration, muscles and body temperature were presented. Lastly, he

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DR. CARL SCHULTZ
President and General Manager

DR. AUGUST GRETH
Superintendent

Source: *Los Angeles City Directory*, circa 1915.

describes the varied applications of water: ablutions, half baths, sitz baths, full baths, the "Brand" bath, sheet baths, hip baths, packs and compresses, and douches or gushes; and discusses what type of application would be used in treatment of everything from typhoid, small pox and diphtheria to insomnia and general debility. Published in *The Naturopath and Herald of Health*, it is a short course on the application of water as a treatment of disease ([85], [86], [87]).

The particulars of the "reorganization" and transfer of the Institute are not known, but Carl stayed in the educational arena. He developed the California University of Liberal Physicians (C.U.L.P.), a not-for-profit corporation. Trustees, besides Carl, included Herbert E. Bartlett, August Greth, Frank L. Willson, Henry Gross, Elmer A. Clarke, Harrison Albright, John J. Abramson, E.F. Hahn, George H.S. Dryden and Ellen Schultz. All the trustees are listed as alumni as well. Charles Cale, N.D., D.C., taught diagnosis. The purposes of C.U.L.P. were

To establish and conduct a college of learning, for the purpose of teaching the art of healing and other sciences.

To prescribe courses of study, and to issue certificates conferring degrees of proficiency and literary honors.

To affiliate with other institutions of learning.

To establish and conduct a training school for nurses and masseurs, and in connection therewith to issue certificates conferring degrees of proficiency.

To establish and conduct clinics...

To buy and sell medicines, herbs, remedies, books, instruments and other articles necessary, valuable or helpful to students, the sick and others (88).

C.U.L.P. was run in conjunction with the Institute with Carl as president and Greth as superintendent, first at 1555 West Seventeenth then, by 1915, at 1319 South Grand ([89], [90]). Instructors at C.U.L.P. were, by virtue of the conjoined facilities, members of the teaching faculty of the Institute. C.U.L.P. claimed to have "graduated many prominent naturopaths and has always held a high standard of educational requirements for graduation" (91). Under the aegis of C.U.L.P., a research council would be formed that would have members world-wide and impact both the chiropractic and naturopathic professions. Margaret Goetler would replace Greth as superintendent in 1916 (92). After 1916, C.U.L.P. is no longer found listed in the *Los Angeles City Directory*, but the Institute continued on Grand until



Dr. Charles A. Cale, N.D., D.C., Ph.C. (Source: LACC 1921-1922 Announcement).

1919 and thereafter at 644-650 Saint Paul Avenue. Carl's Naturopathic Publishing Company, with George Abbott as secretary, would continue to operate out of the Chamber of Commerce Building until 1918 ([93], [94]). The BME mistakenly listed the Institute as "no longer in existence" in January 1917 (95). The research council would continue "spasmodically" and C.U.L.P. would eventually resurface in the 1930s (96).

In Benedict Lust's *Universal Naturopathic*

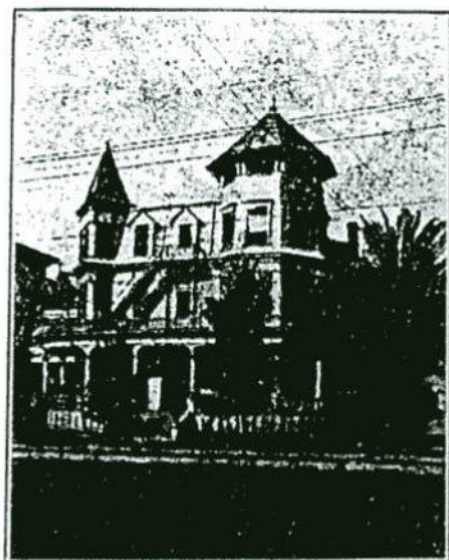
Encyclopedia Directory and Buyers' Guide Year Book of Drugless Therapy For 1918-19 is found a short biography of Carl.

Dr. Schultz was one of the first Naturopaths who studied Osteopathy and Chiropractic, being of a very investigating nature and always hospitable to new ideas... [He] is at present acting as Counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States... Nearly every Naturopath in California and many in Oregon and the State of Washington, are graduates of his institution... [He treated] as many as sixty patients in a day... He is an Honorary President and life member of the National Association of Naturopaths of America; a member of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of America; is a member of the Los Angeles Bar, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and a member of the National Geographic Society (U.S.A.)... Dr. Schultz is the uncompromising champion of medical freedom, of the right of the patient to select the physician of his own medical belief, and of the legal recognition of all approved drugless healing methods (97).

Charles Cale would teach at both C.U.L.P. and the Institute, while running the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (L.A.C.C.). After obtaining a D.C. through the twenty-four hundred hour course at L.A.C.C., a student could continue for an N.D. degree upon completion of two hundred additional hours. The Ph.C. (Philosopher of Chiropractic) and M.C. (Master of Chiropractic) degrees were awarded after a total of thirty-two hundred hours and four thousand hours, respectively. The M.C. included either a naturopathic internship at Dr. Carl Schultz's Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium or a hospital internship at Hollywood Community Hospital, owned and operated by S.R. Broadbent, D.O., which includes "actual hospital experience in surgical and obstetrical cases" (98).

In 1921, the Institute is found in the BME's review of schools as having "no students and is simply conducted as a sanitarium" (99).

Though the MPA established a certification for "all other modes and methods" of treatment, the fact was the BME was not interested in granting this certificate to



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*Institute 1917 Los Angeles City
Directory, p. 185.*

anyone. As the osteopaths -- who were licensed from 1901 to 1913 -- had difficulty qualifying for a license, one can imagine the difficulty any newcomer would experience. Not to be out maneuvered easily, the naturopaths had drugless physician bills introduced in 1915 and 1917. Paralleling established law, 1915s AB 252 required twenty-four hundred hours of education, while 1917s AB 57 required only two thousand. During this same time T.F. Ratledge, D.C., continued to push for a separate BCE with very similarly written bills, AB 256 and SB 1078 in 1915, and SB 279 and AB 95 in 1917. All were lost in the Committee on Medical and Dental Laws ([100], [101], [102], [103]). In 1919 Dr. Ratledge was back again with AB 321, while Charles Cale, D.C., N.D., entered the legislative scene with the introduction of the companion bills AB 196 and SB 384, all calling for the establishment of an independent BCE ([104], [105]).

In California another avenue is open to legalize a profession, the ballot initiative. In 1914 a drugless practice initiative was voted down by a margin of two to one; in 1920 the first chiropractic initiative lost by slightly over twelve thousand votes; in 1922 the Chiropractic Practice Act was passed, establishing a BCE, by more than one hundred fifty thousand votes ([106], [107], [108]). While it is not the purpose of this article to detail this event, some comment is required. By 1920 the chiropractic profession had broken into two warring camps: the broad scope led by Charles Cale,

D.C., N.D., and the limited scope led by T.F. Ratledge, D.C. Each tried, unsuccessfully, to have legislation passed. When this failed, the initiative process was tried. The 1920 attempt required two thousand hours of education plus an additional two hundred hour resident course to practice obstetrics. It also allowed for the signing of both birth and death certificates. Modeled on Cale's AB 196 of 1919, it was opposed by many limited scope practitioners. After this defeat, the warring factions worked together to introduce, in 1921, AB 72 which appears to have been the model for the 1922 ballot initiative. Increasing educational requirements to two thousand four hundred hours and eliminating the obstetrics provision and the right to sign birth certificates served to mollify the limited scope practitioners. After a vigorous campaign, the initiative passed. Seventeen years after Carl first attempted statewide licensure to protect chiropractors, it was achieved. Without his influence upon Charles Cale it is questionable whether a broad scope voice sufficient to mobilize that faction of the profession would have existed. After all, broad scope practitioners could practice under the BME's "all other" category IF they could get their schools recognized, a feat in and of itself.

Under the new BCE rules, a person must have graduated from a chiropractic college to obtain a license. Though in later years, graduates of the Institute would not be eligible for a chiropractic license, it appears that

NATUROPATHY

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CONDITION WHEN DRUGS FAIL TO HAVE ANY EFFECT

Treatment consists of Massage, Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Spondylotherapy, Orthopedic Surgery, Physical Culture, Diet, Hydrotherapy, including Electric Light, Vapor, Herbal, Pine Needle, Nauheim and all other medicated Baths. Electricity in its various forms is here made a specialty, including all forms of vibration. A form of Electricity has been developed that is especially useful in cases of Constipation, weakened abdominal muscles, displaced stomach and pelvic organs. No more operations for disease of the Tonsils, Catarrh of Nose, Protruding Caruncle, Bronchitis, Eczema, Gangrene, Blood poisoning and all cases of Female Diseases and of the Prostate Glands yield quickly to treatment with the

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Institute 1925 Los Angeles City Directory, p. 232.

Alfred Max Albert Metzner received a license in May 1925, his school being listed as 'Naturopathic, LA' with the assumption that this meant the Institute (109). Recognition was later withheld due to the vagueness of the Articles of Incorporation regarding the extent of education (110).

The Final Chapter

The latter parts of the 1920s appear to have been difficult for Carl. In 1927 he found himself in trouble with the authorities over treating, and failing to report, a case of diphtheria (111). That same year, Dr. Charles Cale incorporated the Cale College of Naturopathy, purporting to teach "Chiropractic, Naturopathy and all modes and systems of healing the sick..." (112). In 1928 Carl turned over the operation of the Institute and his private practice to "Dr. Olson," presumably Dr. Peter Olson, who apparently maintained them for three years (113). It appears that Carl left Los Angeles as he is not found in the 1930 or 1931 city directory. He supposedly resumed running the Institute in 1931, though a Robert M. Roberts, M.D., appears as president and general manager in 1930 and 1931 ([114], [115]).

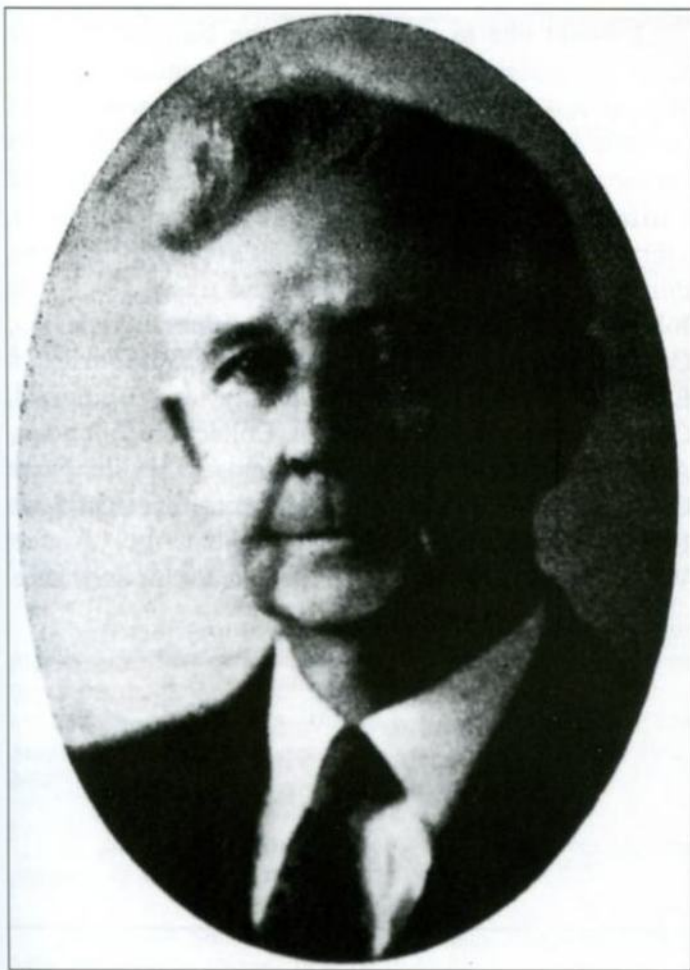
In 1931, once again, a bill was introduced to establish a separate naturopathic board. AB 1281 was supported by a large number of chiropractors whose practice rights were in jeopardy as steps were being taken by the BCE and the attorney's general office to limit the chiropractic scope of practice (116). The BME opposed this legislation, citing the "disgraceful financial irregularities" that accompanied the 1909 licensure where "The Treasurer of the Naturopathic Association was alleged to have absconded with the major portion of the funds..." (117).

In 1932 Arthur Schramm, N.D., a C.U.L.P. graduate,

revived the nascent Physicians Research Council of C.U.L.P., with the aid of Curtis Hollinger, N.D., D.C. (118). Hollinger was a 1923 L.A.C.C. graduate as well as a C.U.L.P. graduate. The following year, Hollinger became the general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Cale College of Naturopathy, renamed the Chiropractic College of America (119). In 1934, Hollinger would buy the charter of C.U.L.P. and operate it "along broad naturopathic lines," in conjunction with the Chiropractic College of America at 329 South Hill Street (120). Schramm would be licensed as a chiropractor in 1935 (121).

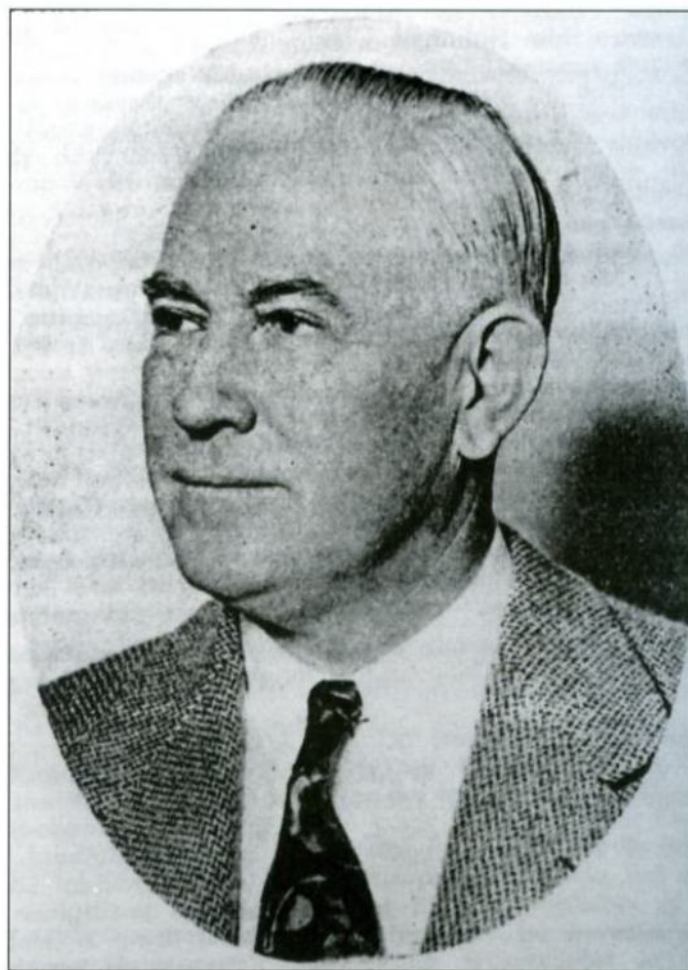
By this time, Carl, now in his eighties, had married again. His third wife was Maria L. VonEnde nee Schlender, and they lived at the former site of the Institute, 650 St. Paul Avenue (122). While he remained the titular president of C.U.L.P., it appears he had little, if any, interaction with the school. The Institute continued to function, though apparently not under his control as he held only ten percent of the capital stock at the time of his death. Inexplicably, when he had sold C.U.L.P., the records of that institution remained in his possession. On 5 May 1935 Carl died. Services were held at the Grace Chapel in the Inglewood Cemetery where he was interred. Dr. Arthur Schramm led the service "according to the Masonic ritual" (123). Schramm was Master of the Acacia Lodge of which Carl was a member. The Acacia Lodge was affiliated with the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of California. Dr. Henry Gross offered a tribute, which was published in the *Naturopath and Herald of Health*

His continuous effort was to spread the gospel of Naturopathy, to instruct and protect the people of California in



Dr. Curtis Hollinger, President, California University of Liberal Physicians, 1934-36. (Source: Yearbook of the International Society of Neuropathy Physicians and of Emerson University Research Council, 1945 p. 6).

the natural way of living and healing, also that they may choose their own doctor, as we have a right to choose our own minister, further to be born right, as natural as possible, to live right, and eventually to die right. With this accomplishment, my friend had justly earned the title of "Father of Naturopathy" in California, for his effort in teaching and directing the organization, and continuously giving legal assistance to our members in all local courts and through the legislative campaigns of 1907 and 1909, all of which has been appreciated and will always be remembered by the people of California and the members of the Naturopathic Association of California (124).



Dr. Clarence William Tyndall President, Emerson University [22] (Source: Yearbook of the International Society of Neuropathy Physicians and of Emerson University Research Council, 1945 p. 6).

Beginnings And Endings

After his estate was settled, his widow refused to release the records of C.U.L.P. to Hollinger or Schramm. They set out to reconstruct them from interviews and memory. C.U.L.P.'s charter was sold, with Clarence W. Tyndall, N.D., M.D., becoming president and H.E. Ewing functioning as secretary. The new owners filed a paper with the California Secretary of State's office in 1936, listing the alumni and faculty of C.U.L.P. They changed the name to Emerson University and "broadened the scope of its activities to other fields of arts and sciences. However, under the able assistance of Dr. Schramm a naturopathic department was maintained ... and a standard course of forty-five hundred (fifty minute) hours in a four year course was" taught until it closed in January 1944 (125).

The Physicians' Research Council became affiliated with Emerson University. The Council had about four hundred members, including Charles Cale, Curtis Hollinger, Clarence Tyndall, Leo Montenegro and Hugh

Teetzel who would take over the Chiropractic College of America from Hollinger. Under the aegis of a couple Council members, a course in botanical medicine was offered at the L.A.C.C. in the mid-1930s. This group became the foundation of the National Association of Naturopathic Herbalists of America in 1938 and subsequently a subdivision of the International Society of Naturopathic Physicians in 1945. That society had several specialty subdivisions, including electrotherapy, physiotherapy, psychotherapy, in addition to botanotherapy (126).

Carl's Naturopathic Association continued to function with Carl Eric Hotchkiss, N.D., D.C., as president from 1935 (127). Hotchkiss was a L.A.C.C. graduate as well as a graduate of the California College of Natural Healing Arts, the 1938 incarnation of the Chiropractic College of America with Hugh Teetzel, D.C., as president. The Association continued to operate into the late 1940s at least and continued to be active on the legislative front. Its fifty-year charter expired in 1954 and was not renewed (128). It is not known how long Dr. Roberts continued to operate the Institute, but its charter was suspended in 1951 for failure to pay taxes (129).

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the National Institute for Chiropractic Research for its financial support; Wayne T. DeCesar, Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland; Robert Jackson, D.C., for information pertaining to the California legislative bills; Friedhelm Kirchfeld, Librarian, National College of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, Oregon for articles and research; Linda Johnson and Genevieve Troka, Reference Archivists, California State Archives, Sacramento, California; Dr. Edmund VonPechmann, University of Greifswald, Germany; Ann Wright, Special Collections Librarian, Asheville-Buncombe Library System, Asheville, North Carolina; and Janet L. Oberla, Reference Librarian, Main Library, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; and Brian Kitchens for his assistance.

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